from France and printed in the June

Woman's Home Companion: "I found

an American girl who has been driv-

ing an ambulance in Serbia, as certain

memory, 'yes, we always used to run

out and stand gazing up, when the ae-

awfully pretty, the sky is so blue

there! Well, you'd see one of 'em com-

ing along oh-high, high up, you know

cloud. Well, it would be a bomb,' she

"'But what would you do? Run

"'Hide?' she repeated, puzzled.

"'Why, yes, I suppose it might,' she

said, and frowned thoughtfully. 'Fun-

"There it is again! You don't mat

FEDERAL ESPIONAGE ACT

Drastic.

Following is the principal section

the espionage act, recently passed by

congress and signed by the president:

ed States is at war, shall wilfully

make or convey false reports or fals

statements with intent to interfere

with the operation or success of the

military or naval forces of the Unit-

ed States, or to promote the success of

its enemies, or shall wilfully make

or convey false reports or statements

or say or do anything except by way

of bona fide and not disloyal advice

tent to obstruct the sale by the Unit-

ed States of bonds or other securi

ties of the United States or the mak

ing of loans by or to the United

States, and whoever, when the Unit-

ed States is at war, shall wilfully

cause, or attempt to cause or incite

or attempt to incite, subordination

in the military or naval forces of th

wilfully utter, print, write or pub-

lish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous

or abusive language about the form

States, or ppy language issue

contumely, or disrepute, or

product or products, necessary or es-

sential to the prosecution of the war

engaged, with intent by such cur-

tailment to cripple or hinder the

United States in the prosecution of

he war, and whoever shall wilfully

the doing of any of the acts or things

in this section enumerated, and who-

ever shall by word or act support or

favor the cause of any country with

which the United States is at war or

by word or act oppose the cause of

punished by a fine of not more than

\$10,000 or imprisonment for not

more than 20 years, or both: Provid-

ed. That any employe or official of

the United States government who

commits any disloyal act or utters

any unpariotic or disloyal language

or who in an abusive or violent man-

ner criticises the army or navy or the

flag of the United States shall be at

once dismissed from the service, Any

such employe shall be dismissed by

the head of the department in which

any such official shall be dismissed by

the authority having power to ap-

point a successor to the dismissed of-

American Casualty List.—Sever

hundred and seventy casualties re

ported among the American expedi-

tionary corfes during the week end-

ing last Sunday, brought the total

since American troops landed in

France nearly a year ago to 8,085.

The second weekly summary

department shows that the total num-

ber of deaths from all causes is 3.192.

while 4,547 men have been wounded

in Germany.

lisloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty

an investor or investors, with in-

"Sec. 3. Whoever, when the Unit-

ny! You don't think of that, some

how. It doesn't seem to matter.'

Provisions for Violation

Why, no: what would be the use?

You never could tell where the thing

hide? Get some kind of shelter?"

'But it might hit you?'

ended laconically.

was going to hit."

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918.

NO. 50

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SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

MCLAURIN TO THE PEOPLE Platform and Principles as Candi-

date for Governor. HE WANTS SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL.

Would Perfect the Warehouse-Says Taxes Are Too High Because of Useless Expenditures-Would Adopt Budget System and Reduce Number

of Offices. Whether John L. McLaurin is to be pace for the present campaign, and such educational benefit as may be derived from the canvass is going to grow out of what he says and does. For that reason if for no other reason, a full summary of his opening speech at Barnwell is well worth while, and we are giving it herewith as follows:

The State Warehouse.

I believe that the moral and spiritual welfare of a people depends more upon their material prosperity than any one factor.

The south has a natural monopoly in the production of cotton, which, if fully comprehended and utilized, would make her a dominating factor in the commerce and the civilization of the world. Cotton is our one great money crop; it is the cornerstone of international finance, and the main factor in the balance of foreign trade. It has always seemed to me that it was wise statesmanship and true patriotism to conserve its profits and protecthe south in its monopoly.

The one great ambition of my life has been to devise a plan of finance, based upon cotton which would make the south rich and independent.

In the distressing times of 1911. this dream took the shape of a state warehouse system. The purpose was merely to make cotton a fluid asset, like bonds and stocks. I submitted the plan to the Federal Reserve board, and received its unqualified approval. At a time when you could not borrow a dollar on cotton in South Carolina, I secured the backing of Mr Harding, now chairman of the Federal reserve board and we began to borrow 80 per cent of the face value of a warehouse receipt. Similar plans were made in other states and the price of cotton began to advance. It never stopped until it touched cents, and it would be 50 cents pound now, if the Federal Reserve board had not quit discounting cotton

The price of cotton is largely a mat ter of utilizing credits. Ninety per cent of the business of this world is done upon credits based on products. Money is a mere measure in the exchange of values. -Cetton has always been a basis of credit in anybodys' hands except the man who made it I was merely trying to make it credit in the farmer's hands. With cotton as a basis of credit only in the hands of the middlemen, they can done at the expense of a constant take it away from the farmers whenr they please. Whoever conti the expansion or contraction of cotton credits, can control cotton prices, Section 13 of the Federal Reserve

act is the key to the situation. It is It is not generally known, but there is a provision there not only for discounting papers based upon the actual cotton, but also for paper based

upon credits that go into the production of the crop. With the proper machinery you can discount rent notes, crop mortgages and liens where the proceeds are to be used in the production of the crop.

To do this, however, you must have the proper machinery. This is what I am attempting to do, and will do I am given the power. This country can be transformed

from a credit into a cash country. Senator McLaurin then explained how Mr. Harding had authorized him and Mr. J. A. Banks to institute discount bank in connection with the state warehouse. He also touched on the insurance situation. He said the per acre. This places the entire burdesire to complete these plans was the only thing that made him willing to endure the summer campaign. He did not want any office except for the public good. He had resigned as warehouse commissioner with a two year term at the same salary as the

The taxpayers and voters of this state have been bullied and browbeaten by a bunch of pretentious tinhorn political demagogues until they have gotten into the habit of standing in line to have their pockets picked. Most politicians figure that the state owes them a living, but if so it would be cheaper to pension them.

created each year, because of the growing horde of spoilsmen who demand an extension of the system as a reward for services performed for the machine.

years increased less than 50 per cent and population 10 per cent, yet the expenditures have increased 100 per cent. Now, all experts on taxation agree that when taxes increase fast er than wealth and population, an unbearable burden is laid on the peo-

will admit that this condition is the result of his administration. It is not: it is the system that piles up the expense account, which the taxpayer is majority, they cannot long continue compelled to settle. All of them have helped to build up a spoils system.

A political machine office-holder who connives and intrigues with the machine to make places for the jobhunting wolves, who attach themselves like barnacles to the political ship, is just as dishonest as though he reached his hands into the public money bags and abstracted funds for

They run all the way from the brute who knocks his victim down with a sand-bag, the porch climber who administers chloroform and painlessly polished representatives of monopoly who simply through form of law take man elected by the people, who aids ed from Sweden.

in the extravagant administration -of public funds. The clever politician naturally favors large appropriations. It makes it easier for him to secur obs for his heelers

We need: 1. To get the assessment of proerty out of politics. So long as th officials assessing property are politics, there will be favoritism.

2. Every state institution and department should be limited to a definite amount.

3. A governor who will throw esponsibility for excessive taxation on the legislature, by the firm use of governor or not, he is going to set the the veto power, thus putting into practical effect, "No taxation without representation.

The way to accomplish this is: a. A Budget system, with the gov ernor, comptroller general and treasurer as a commission to propose appropriations. This fixes direct responsibility.

b. Do away with so many boards, commissions, etc., by having one adainistrative board to control all state institutions. Stop duplicating state machinery.

e. The recall to apply to every excutive from governor to coroner, we can fire the men we hire. d. Let the women who pay taxes

Efficiency.

have equal suffrage.

There has been no effort in the state government for a real business dministration. Taxes in South Carolina have doubled within ten years and yet who dares say that in maintenance of law or efficiency we have seen bettered?

I venture the assertion that abou

one person out of every twenty of the voters of South Carolina are on the public pay roll in some capacity. Only voters are useful to the politiians. You find few except them or he pay roll. This means the balance of power is held by the politicians. This state and every other state is looded with political leeches, per forming no useful work, but bending heir energies to keep up a machin that will perpetuate their jobs. For inspectors, drug inspectors, fertilizer aspectors, oil inspectors, internal ectors, whisky constables, charity inspectors, hook worm doctors, pellagra experts, bone doctors, hog doctor serum distributors, antitoxin distrioutors, mad dog inspectors, white slave agents, demonstration agents census takers, crop bureau agents and hundreds of trustees, all traveling over the same field, everlastingly drawing salaries and piling up ex political machine and the impoverish-

ment of the ordinary taxpayer who pays the freight." Where is it all to end? What ma outside of the lunatic asylum does not snow that such a course weald bants rupt any private business on earth. No private business as loosely corernment would be able to survive with this lack of efficiency. It is only

We need efficiency; the This is the only basis for true pro

drain upon the people.

Just plain, simple, ordinary Ameri

can efficiency in public service. In 1913 the tax levy was 53 mills n 1917, it was \$3-4 mills. The total amount raised in 1913,

vas \$1,858,948. The total amount raised

000. Now some means must be pro-Corporate taxes have been decreasseen increased nearly 100 per cent right here in Barnwell.

Here is the proposition: going to have a nine mill levy here in Barnwell on the old assessment but when you go to pay next fall, instead of paying on an average of rens. James F. Rice, Anderson; B. \$3.30 per acre, you will pay on \$9.07 R. Tillman, Trenton. den of the increased taxation on the farms. Where you have been paying \$30 tax on your land, you will pay \$90 next fall.

In a democracy, the ballot is means whereby you place in power those agents which determine and ville; F. H. Dominick, Newberry. dominate your life. The farm is the foundation of prosperity. The alliance and the union have failed, because they listened to the cry, "Keep out of politics." The greatest suc- Chesterfield. cess you have had, was in 1914, when you put the states behind cotton warehouse receipts. I say to you now the sovereign law of the land. You must invoke and control the mighty arm of this government, and instead of being suppliants and beggars at the hands of a legislature dominated by corporation lawyers, choose and elect your own men, and be masters in the house of your fathers, rather than

beggars for small favors. I intend to inaugurate a new era in South Caro lina if I am elected governor. Grover Cleveland said, "The will of the United States is law upon the Western hemisphere;" so be with the farmers of South Carolina. They not only constitute a majority but they represent more than any

other class that conservatism which is the only sure foundation for republican institutions. Constituting the prosperous and respected, unless they control the government. We have from the town to the congressional about reached the period which Calhoun prophesied when he said: "The days will come when the attorneys of big corporations will be the emblem of real power, and the great philoso phy of government be an unknown

> science. South Carolina. Look! three lawyers and one bienial candidate and eter nal office holder seeking the governorship. I am getting old, but I wil make one more fight for what Wood row Wilson said this country needed, to "throw open the door of hope to

> the laboring and agricultural classes." The United States and the Allies have reached an agreement by which 400,000 tons of shipping to be obtain

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

Filed Pledges and

Assessments The state and senatorial campaigns that 'the individual doesn't count' as any French woman I have met, 'Oh, will begin today, the former in Barnwell and the latter in Winnsboro, yes, said she, her eyes narrowing with ayment of assessment fees closed at noon Monday, and a meeting of the roplanes came and bombed us. It was state executive committee of the Democratic party was held in the state library immediately thereafter. o consider the various pending then you'd see a little white puff, just mestions pertaining to the primary

lections Several 11th hour candidates en ered, George W. Wightman of Sauda, and Octavius Cohen of Monck's forner, offering for lieutenant gover

N. G. Evans of Edgefield, and T . Croft of Alken, were the surprises in the Second congressional district n opposition to Congressman J. F Byrnes.

es four opponents, T. F. Brantley of Orangeburg, T. G. McLeod, Bishop cille, and George Bell Timmerman Lexington.

Congressman Whaley of the First district, Conngressman Stevenson o the Fifth district, and Congressman Ragsdale of the Sixth district, are without opposition.

Two Come Too Late.

E. E. Verner of Richland, Ocone ounty, filed his pledge by telegram Sunday as a candidate for congress in the Third district. The telegram was not received by General Willie Jones until 10 o'clock Monday mornng, but as the lapse of time between the sending of the telegram and the closing hour in which a pledge could have been filed by letter after application had been made for the forms ould have been sent, the committee uled Mr. Verner's pledge as inade

J. A. Banks of St. Matthews reached the committee just two minutes late with his pledge as a candi-The sub-committee rejected the pledge, which action was sustained whole.

W. A. Stuckey of Bishopville, did not qualify as a candidate for gover-

Soldier Vote Problem.

The committee wrestled much with he problem incident to voting solliers, sailors and men in the civil service. An honest effort will be made provide opportunity for every man sense accounts, all to the profit of the in the camps and naval stations and in the civil service in Washington to vote, as anticipated in the Berry measire, enacted at the recent session of the general assembly, but the task is almost insurmountable.

The Berry act provides that boxes shall be provided at each cantonment for the 45 counties of the State. The rent task is to locate the absent voter. Military authorities are not over nient with election matters and the ooths or boxes will likely have to be placed outside the three cantonments units of South Carolina men at any of these camps, the task is one of everwhelming magnitude and will reecutive committeemen to bring any appreciable number of men in touch with the election machinery. The the primary rules and a central committee, consisting of John Gary This is an increase of over 331-3 Evans of Spartanburg, state chairman; J. A. Berry, Orangeburg; Col. T. B. Butler of Gaffney, and Macbeth vided for this increase, so the tax Young, Union, to provide for the apcommission have saddled it on land, plication of the machinery for the military, naval and civil service ed, and the tax on your land have vote. The Federal government has ruled that no provision will be allow

ballots. Candidates for the various offices are: United States senate-Cole L Blease, Columbia: N. B. Dial, Lau-

Congress.

harleston. Second district-James F. Byrnes Aiken: T. G. Croft, Aiken: N. G. Evans, Edgefield; G. L. Toole, Aiken Third district-Wyatt Aiken, Abbe-

Fourth district-H. L. Bomar Spartanburg; Sam J. Nicholls, Spar tanburg; D. B. Traxler, Greenville. Fifth district-W. F. Stevenson

Sixth district-J. W. Ragsdale, Flor Seventh district-T. F. Brantley

Drangeburg: A. F. Lever, Lexington: come unless you write your flats in T. G. McLeod, Bishopville; C. P. limmerman, Lexington. Solicitor.

Third circuit-F. A. McLeod, Sum er; L. E. Wood, Sumter. Twelfth circuit-L. M Gasque,

Andrew J. Bethea, Columbia; R. A Cooper, Laurens; J. M. DesChamps Rock Hill: John T. Duncan, Colum oia: John L. McLaurin, Bennettsville; homas H. Peeples, Barnwell, John . Richards, Liberty Hill.

Lieutenant Governor. Octavius Cohen, Monck's Corner; J Liles, Orangeburg; G. W. Wightnan. Ratesburg. Superintendent of Education.

V. E. Rector, Darlington; J. E. Swearingen, Columbia. Attorney General. Claud N. Sapp, Lancaster; R. F.

carson, Allendale; S. M. Wolfe, An-Secretary of State. W. Banks Dove, Columbia.

Comptroller General. State Treasurer. S. T. Carter, Columbia. Commissioner of Agriculture

on, Anderson; H. T. Morrison, Mc Railroad Commissioner H. H. Arnold, Woodruff; A. Richardson, Columbia; T. J. Me Laughlin., St. Matthews; D. L. Smith Valterboro: 'J. T. Vowell, Columbia

B. Harris, Anderson; W. D. Garri

Adjutant General. W. W. Moore, Barnwell.

When Bombs Are Falling.-Marga ret Deland says in her article written ca's fighting men. ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

ALL ECLIPSE CAREFULLY WATCHED

as pretty! coming down like a little Heavenly Bodies.

> e sun began to sweep across the inited States on June 8, starting at bouth Bend, Washington, at 2.55 in the afternoon, and leaving the continent at Orlando, Florida, at 5.42, perhaps the most anxious group of men in the country was a party of five scientists hree from the naval observatory at Washington and two from the Univeraty of Virginia, stationed at Baker, regon. There the shadow arrived a 3.05 p. m., and the duration of totality was 117 seconds, just eleven seconds onger than the eclipse which took large party of scientists from the U. S naval observatory to Spain some year

The uneasiness which scientists experience at the time of an eclipse, together with a graphic pen picture of the phenomenon, is described in a ommunication to the National Georaphic society from Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, formerly superintendent of the U.S. Naval observatory and commander-in-chief of the American eclipse expedition to Spain. A part of Admiral Chester's communication is is ued by the society as the following

bulletin: "The three principal stations of the American party for observing the clipse were prepared for the eventful and the instruments adjusted to the exact location of the point occupied with refined accuracy. The determination of latitude was easy, but as the stations selected were necessarily well away from centers of activity, the proper means for determining longitude were wanting. Here the governompanies in Algeria came to our rescue and not only extended the telestruct or attempt to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the We-were thus connected at Guelma inited States, and whoever, when with the fine astronomical observatory the United States is at war, shall at Algiers, and the Daroca and Porta Coeli stations were given, at stated intervals, the tick of the clock of the royal observatory at Madrid. The exof government of the United States, ension line from Valencia to Porto or the constitution of the United Geoli alone was nearly 18 miles in States, or the military or naval forces length and was put up at very conof the United States, or the flag of derable expense to the Spanish govthe United States, or the uniform of

the army or navy of the United which we were under obligations bring the form of government of the United States, of the constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States into contempt, scorn, shall the parties, but its location was ab lish any language intended to incite, provoke or encourage resistance to the United States, or to promote the was selected for station 2. cause of its enemies, or shall wilfully display the flag of any foreign enemy, or shall wilfully by utterance, the minds of many an anxious astrono writing, printing, publication, or language spoken, urge, incite or advoeate any curtailment or -production in this country of any thing or things.

"For six weeks preceding the eclips

in action and 346 are missing in acion, including all men held prisoner The summary, which includes Sun

day's list, follows: Killed in action (including 291 a sea), 1,172. Died of wounds, 364 Died of disease, 1,234. Died of accident and other causes, 422. Wounded in action, 4,547. Missing in action, (including prisoners) 346. Total casu-

alties reported to date, 8,085. sent overseas, officials point to the we did not stop to consider. At first small number, 291, lost through operations of German submarines as showing the effectiveness of the convoy system. The men lost were on nia and Moldavia. The former was covered the bright disk of the sun, the taking troops from America to England and the later from England to

en dying from wounds is pointed to as indicating the efficiency of the ambulance and hospital systems, while the fact that only 1,234 men have died of diseases is accepted as proof of the excellent physical condition of Ameri-

Phenomenon as Described By Scien-

Astronomers Are Tremendously Interested Because the Occasion Furnishes Opportunity for Calculations that Have Bearing on Movements of Ali

When the path of the total eclipse of

the Spanish authorities. I desire to place on record here that so cordial was our reception from the alcalde of Segorbe as to include the offer of the principal park of the city for a camp ground and a good portion of its muicipal buildings for the use of one of 20 miles within the eclipse belt, and Porta Coeli, 10 miles nearer the edge "The morning of August 30th dawn-

ed with gloom in the air as well as in mer in Spain; great masses of black clouds chased each other across the heavens, as if bent on shutting out from the view of man the grand performance of nature about to be enact. ed; but toward noon it began to clear at our Porta Coeli station. There vere, however, signs of a return of the clouds that kept us_between hope and fear for several hours. The Daroca station telegraphed about two hours before the eclipse, 'Cloudy but clearing.' Our anxiety simply became intensified by this brief message. If it would be clear at one station in time to make observations, the strain of our over-wrought nerves would be comensated for; otherwise the labor o ears would be thrown away and ear the chief of the expedition would be the victim of the 'fool's errand.'

drought had covered the land and he sky had been cloudless; but th want of rain left the air full of im purities, and its motion, being magni fied in our instruments gave an indis tinct picture in our cameras that caus ed alarm. The storm then sweeping ove Spain, however, cleared away all the imperfections and caused a distinctive ness to our photographs rarely seen during an eclipse. Clouds still sur rounded us, however, drifting with great rapidity and we watched with keen interest to see if they were steer ing toward our objective; but the miswhich they made was as good as many miles to us. We afterward learned that at Betera, only six miles from Porta Coeli, the sun was obscured by louds all during the time of totality that the station had been selected a an elevation of some 1,000 feet, which while increasing the difficulty of trans portation, gave us a better view of the eclipse than could be had on the low ands near the Mediterranean shores.

dorious rays down into the 'gates of heaven' on as fair a view as can be magined. Mr. Hill, assistant astrono mer, in charge of the 9-foot camera called my attention to the picture of the sun on his ground-glass plate. 'As clear as a bell,' said he-not a quiver in the atmosphere. "As the time drew near for the firs contact, all eyes became riveted on the

sun. Suddenly Mr. Hill sang out 'Here he comes.' It was twenty seconds With more than 800,000 soldiers ahead of the time predicted, but why only through the delicate instruments could we discern the contact of the sun was observed on the landscape, but as the opaque body of the moon gradually many thousands of interested observmight be seen by almost any of the 2,-000,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants

the object of our ambition. As the moon advanced across the sun the in terest became greater. Presently the resonant tones of the ship's bugle unded the call for action. A silence fell over the camp, the members of which had already been prepared to take advantage of each of the 106 sec onds of totality which were given us o determine the substance of the cor

Slowly and steadily the twiligh deepened, bringing with it a chill such as is common to evening. The stars came out one by one, Venus particu larly shining resplendent in the skies. Suddenly, like a pail, the shadow o the moon swept through the air over the landscape. For a moment utter darkness surrounded us; then, as our eyes adjusted themselves to the new conditions, the glorious corona appeared in all its magnificence. There shining in the cloudless sky with silvery influence, was the crown of glory which has been fittingly styled 'God's

crown,' a decoration that no earthly nonarch can aspire to-the corona. "Great rays of pearly white light shot out in penciled sheaths to distances double that of the sun's diameter, or several millions miles in length These silvery streamers seem built up round the disk of the sun in regular order, but apparently shoot out with order, but apparently shoot out with greater or less intensity, which is characteristic of the ways of nature, into color too dim to be noted by direct vision, but which photography has creation of the commission was the first intelligent effort made for the enabled us to carry into microscopic depths. To the devoutly inclined, the Divine Being who rules the universe i never more manifest than at this mo ment. Well might they exclaim in the language of Job, 'Doth he not see my

ways and count all my steps, if I behold the sun when it shines or the moon walking in brightness?' Thes masses of human beings who have sur rounded our camp and thrown themselves prostrate to the ground, crying out in loud and distressed tones, show its effect on the superstitious; but no one who witnesses this beautiful picture will pass it by without a quicken ed pulsebeat or a display of conflicting emotions. Even fowls and birds steal away to their perches as at eventide nimated beings.

"The interval of totality, as has bee stated, was 106 seconds, each of which was counted off in clear monotone by observers stationed at the chonograph for the purpose of aiding the photographers in timing the exposure their plates.

"As in the times of our remote grand fathers, when this mysterious phenomenon was ascribed to the anger of God who was hiding his face from his chil dren, there was rejoicing when the sur shone forth again, and hearty con gratulations were extended to us all that the eclipse of 1905 had passed

one of our parties; and a telegram came soon afterward telling me that the Daroca party had also been fortu nate in observing it. Congratulations came anew. On our return to the shir that night a telegram from Captain Norris, in charge of the Guelma station, told that his party had taken a aphs which wer nost promising, and Captain Miller, of the Minneapolis, returning with his a ship from the station off the coast of Spain, reported interesting and satisfactory observations obtained by his general, said that while many of his large number of draughtsmen in mak-

ing pictures of the corona." **GENERAL NEWS NOTES** Record of Current Happenings Col

lected from Various Sources. An alleged slacker, arrested at Ba; onne, N. J., last Sunday, was found to be the possessor of a German iro cross, which he had in his pocket. Up to the present time the state of Pennsylvania has furnished 180,000 men for the American armies at home and abroad.

The house on last Monday passe the sundry civil bill carrying appro priations totaling \$2,915,019,447, of which \$50,000,000 is for the emergen cy fund for use by the president. President Wilson has granted full

nd unconditional pardons to two

private soldiers who had been sentenced to death for sleeping while on sentinel duty at the front in France. A Brooklyn, N. Y. jury on Monday gave a verdict of \$15,000 in a case where a man lost his life, and \$17,500 in a case where a young woman had

her big toe mashed. Twenty-one Mauser rifles with bay onets were found by Federal officers in the garret of a coal miner's home at Beckemger, Ill., Monday. The mar

is alleged to be a German. Many of the street railway compa nies throughout the country are urging the government to mint a coin of the value of 6 cents, many of the trolley companies having raised fares to

General Leonard Wood having beer reassigned to the command of Camp Funston in Kansas, it is believed that e will soon be placed at the head of go to help the Italians.

army, three times wounded in action, expresses the opinion that the principal objective of the present Aus each the back door of France.

The Italians have dubbed the preent Austrian drive as the "Hunger drive," saying that the drive is a desperate effort to calm the hungry people of Austria, who are represented as being on the point of rising against the government.

revenue in New York last Saturday by persons liable to income and exand moon and no appreciable effect cess profits taxes. It is estimated in more than a billion dollars.

darkness. We were then watching the Mrs. Jay Gould, who, with Mrs. W. n the 60-mile belt of totality were yet marked the private as he backed out whiffs. to see the grand picture of the corona, of the hut.

FOR STATE OFFICES But Small Attendance at Opening

Meeting at Barnwell. olumbia State. Barnwell, June 18.—The campaign or governor and other minor for governor and other minor state officers opened here today, with tem-perate speeches and little enthusiasm shown by the audience of between 200 and \$00 persons. The speeches were uniformly patrictic and breathed coperation with President Wilson and his administration in the prosecution of the war. John G. Richards and John L. McLaurin, candidates for gov-ernor, claimed that the war is not the ital issue of the campaign, while the ther five candidates, Robert A. Coop-r, Andrew J. Bethea, John M. Des-hamps, Thomas H. Peeples and Jno.

T. Duncan, admitting other issues of moment, contended that the war against militarism is of paramount importance. C. N. Sapp, candidate for attorney general, said that he re-sented the efforts being made to create the war as a campaign issue. He said that in his opinion fully 99 per cent of the people of the state are behind the administration and information going out that the war is an issue is bound to be misinterpreted by the outside world, which does not understand the issue.

The tax question took a part of the time of some of the candidates. Robt.

A. Cooper asserted that he could not require to request the taxes. If pro-

promise to reduce the taxes if progress of the state is to continue. Both Mr. McLaurin and Major Richards disputed that there could not be a reduction in taxation. Mr. McLau-

solution of the tax problem.

J. E. Swearingen, in the race to suc ceed himself as state superintenden of education, said that increased taxation is a good investment provided the money is wisely and economically expended. The poor people do not pay the taxes, he asserted. Those who own property are the ones who are d heavily

S. T. Carter, who is unopposed for re-election as state treasurer, in a short address, said that it would be impossible to reduce ore than one-half mill without se riously impairing the departments and institutions of South Carolina. There was an interesting tilt beween Mr. McLaurin and Mr. Bethea the Marlboro candidate, commenting on the speech of the lieutenant gov-ernor which abounded in patriotic periods, said Mr. Bethea appeared to be perfectly willing to let the other fellow do the fighting. "Mr. Bethen," said Mr. McLaurin, "is young, ableodied and unmarried and would look bodied and unmarried and would look good in khaki and he would follow the behest of President Wilson, work, fight or get married," "Senator, I have offered my services," interrupted the heutenant governor," "There are a whole lot of sensible women in South Carolina," retorted Mr. McLaurin. Following the gubernatorial candi-dates the contenders for lieutenant governor presented their claims, Juni-

overnor presented their claims. Junius T. Liles of Orangeburg, told of his legislative and parliamentary experience and his familiarity with the economic problems of the state as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house. Geo. W. Wight-man of Saluda, criticised Mr. Liles and wanted to know where he was when the general appropriation bill

embly. Octavius Cohen of St. George was absent.
Victor E. Rector of Darlington, for state superintendent of education, told of the struggle of his early life in getting an education and was strong in his advocacy of vocational and compulsory education John E. Swearingen, incumbent, told of his ten years' efforts in behalf of re public schools of the state.

ney general, gave his record as assist-ant to the attorney general, and ask-ed the people to judge his ability by his experience. R. P. Searson of Allendale, also in the race for attorne overwhelmed or viewpoint blase by the flery utterances or spectact ar appeals to sentiment delivered in orceful manner of that masterfu orceful manner of that masterful stump orator, ex-Governor Blease. I ould not follow where Blease led. could not follow where Biense led. I could not join in consigning the con-stitution to hell and I care now what sort of America we have when I am gone. By the token of your lives, of labor devoted to the future of your children, you, too, care what sort of America we have when we are gone. By the blood of murdered patriots who have given their lives for the fu-ture of their country we care what sort of America we have when we are gone. By the pleading of the faint lips of orphaned infants dying from neglect in foreign lands, by the shricks and means of ravished womn in the clutches of the German ast, by all that is left of goodnes and love and purity in this turbulent warswept world, we care what sort of an America is here when we are gone," S. M. Wolfe of Anderson, the third candidate for attorney

said that he was defeated three times for office in his county because he was opposed to Bleaseism.

THE POLECAT Life Story of a Very Peculiar Ani

because he

The oft repeated quotation, "A ros by any other name would smell as sweet," is an argument against this interesting little animal, trying a change of name in order to make itself more popular. In some sec- 1918, relative to paper it was offering tions, it is known as a skunk, a woodpussy or an essence-peddler, but no one has been able to notice any marked difference in the aroma. If it were not for this one idiosyncrasy, the striking beauty, the playful disposition and the friendly ways of the little creature, would doubtless have made him one of the most beautifu of pets. He is a symphony in black an American expeditionary force to and white, and if he only had a dash of crimson about him, he would remind one of that drummer of th woods, the red-headed woodpicker, s bruptly-does the black of him end and that white of him begin. There is no gradual shading of white into black but his colorations are as startling as

the squares on a checker-board.

A well grown specimen is about two

feet long, or about the size of an average cat. The body is thick-set; legs rather short; tail even more bushy than that of the squirrel; claws well of the feet bare. The hair which is More than \$50,000,000 was paid into long and wavy, is the clearest black. the office of the collector of internal To relieve this rather funeral aspect two stripes of purest white begin a his eyes, run along the sides of the head, widening as they traverse the that the New York district will turn body, and continuing the full length of pleasing to Wall street to see both the tail. Altogether, he is probably A private soldier recently entered the most striking personality of the the American Eagle hut in Bryant country-side, as well as one of the ers became conscious of the growing Park, N. Y., and gave this order to most easily seen. He belongs to the ting that they are making that large partial phase of the eclipse, which K. Vanderbilt, Jr. happened to be minks, all of which have the power of be specially taxed more than to have waiting on the tables that day: "Ham emitting a very strong, musky odor, all excess profits heavily taxed." The san'wich, jelly roll and cawfee. Don't when angry or frightened. This who were favored with daylight and slop it, and get a move on, 'cause I proves to be quite a protection, as treatment as any other industry and good weather; but the comparatively gotta get a train. Mrs. Gould got "a most of their natural enemies seem I believe that there should be the

sketch to perfect an odor that renders him as safe from harm as if he were ocked up in a British tank. The realization that no one, man or beast, is zoing to say him nay, has served to nake him a trifling arrogant when in the presence of these animals that would gladly make a meal of him were e not so highly seasoned. As for man e fears him least of all, and he cross es his path with a studied indifference, and with a dignified composure that never fails to gain him a free and

So sure is he of the efficacy of his

idden weapon that he stalks abroad

with the air of one owning the earth,

undisturbed passage.

and king of all he surveys. It is only when laboring under some mental exscape into one vast smell. So if one could always manage to keep him in a good humor, and do nothing to ruffle his feelings, we know of no more interesting fellow among our native anl mals. The glands that secrete this terrible fluid are located under the base of his tail, and by sudden muscular contraction, it can be thrown some ten feet. It is discharged in the form s it that two or three drops are sufficient to perfume the air for a mile around. It is intensely volatile, and he instant it is exposed to the atmos lar part of the country becoming unin habitable and the air no longer fit for breathing purposes. Leaving out this drawback, which must be conessed, is a serious one, the polecat is very beautiful, a very harmless and very useful animal. The unnumber d field mice, beetles, snakes and other harmful pests he destroys, more than pay the farmer for the occasional chicken he may loot. In regions where distinct service in hunting and eat ing the large grubs that are so destructive to the roots of the plant. It probable that in the distant past ry business, that he, like other small animals, was compelled to be forever on the alert to escape the sudden at tack of some enemy, so his muscles vere hard and his flesh lean and firm But finding that he no longer had to under all circumstances, he has grown fat and lazy, and spends most of his time leating around the woodland resaurants, feasting on the good things

surrow under some stump, log or pite of rocks. If he should come across a voodchuck's hole that strikes his fancy, he just moves in, and when the wner of the burrow finds out who the intruder is, he turns over the premises without a word, and quietly hits the rail for a healthier part of the coun-

fortable, so back in the far end of th burrow is a big, luxurious couch of eaves and grasses. Here in the early they are about half grown, they come out and follow their mother in straggling indian file, as she drifts along in the twilight, in her leisurely, unhurried way. Knowing that he is more than a breathe the air, the polecat has lost the wildness that characterizes the small folks of the woods, and has become alnost brazen in his boldness,--C. A. D.,

COKER CALLED DOWN

Chairman State Board of Defense Made Bad Slip. Congressman W. F. Stevenson has nade public the following letter in

eply to D. R. Coker, regarding the

alling in of cotton loans by Federa Reserve banks: "Mr. D. R. Coker takes issue with ny statement made on the floor of the house the other day that loans were being called on cotton. He takes his issue on the Federal Reserve bank at Richmond. If he will take the trouble to read the speech I made on Friday, June 7, page 8,128, Congressional Record, he will see that I nade no charge that the Federal Re serve bank was calling loans and I am thoroughly familiar with the spirit of

the board here at Washington on that subject. "But letters in abundance from my constituents complain that oans are being called by their banks and Mr. Coker doesn't know he is behind on information and this was what I stated, but since he rushes in to defend the banks of which he is a

that it is not above suspicion. "In a letter to the Union National bank of Columbia, dated May 16, for discount, the Federal Reserve bank of Richmond wrote:

"'We have observed that you have seen assured that this cotton is not being carried speculatively, but we holding their cotton at this time and wish to advise you that the two notes secured by cotton must be retired at maturity and we will not be willing to rediscount any renewals thereof.'

"If that is not calling a cotton note er should hold longer, what is it? Nothing can be plainer. When Governor Harding of the board here saw that, he got busy with the Richmone bank and I am informed that it changed its policy. If Mr. Coker is not satisfied with that I will furnish further proof. I am not accustomed

to speaking without proof of my facts. "The Associated Press reports of my speech, which was on taxation of developed and curved, and the bottom cotton , and cotton manufacturers, made me appear to attack the manufacturers and charge that they were was criticising a statement from the Wall street market which made that charge and stated that 'it would be cotton and cotton manufacturers esrevenue bill. I said, 'I am not admitsame group with the weasels and the profit, not admitting that they should manufacturers are entitled to the same few in number who were located with- move on." "Some waitress!" re- to lose their appetite after a few same tax according to profit levied on